

If the democrats could put Jay-Eye-See in the campaign in Ohio, they might win.

The laugh will come in on the republican side in Iowa, next Wednesday morning.

The Philadelphia base ball club and the Keely motor are not a success. Philadelphia is in the valley this year.

Missouri may well shake hands with Connecticut. The coroner's jury was convinced that Lewis murdered Rosa Ambler, but he is allowed to run at large, and probably will not be tried.

On the 17th of September, Congressman Winans received an order from the secretary of the navy requesting him to nominate a cadet for the naval academy at Annapolis, with request that the person nominated should reach Annapolis for examination by the 21st of September. As it seemed almost an impossibility to select a candidate that could reach Annapolis in the short time given by the secretary of the navy, Mr. Winans took no action in the matter, and what the secretary of the navy will do under the circumstances, can not be judged at present. The vacancy at the naval academy was caused by the dismissal of young Bird, of Jefferson charged with hazing.

The colored men of Ohio, will vote the republican ticket in a body this fall. The colored men's convention have issued an address in which they say: "Our suffrages are due the republican party by reason of the record of its splendid achievements in behalf of human liberty, and we know and feel that we would be false to a very large majority of the colored voters of Ohio were we to recommend anything less than fealty to the party that was their bulwark when the storm of political prejudice was raging in this country. And therefore, to be true to ourselves and the principles of right inherent in us, we must prove by our conduct our loyalty to this party of progress and equal rights."

The three-cent postage for letters was established in 1851, and for twelve years was restricted to distances of three thousand miles or less, the postage on letters going farther than that, being five cents. But this became very annoying in many cases, and in 1863 the postage was made uniform the country over—the rate being three cents. The present reduction in the rate of postage was not made by reason of any demands coming from the people. The people said nothing about it, and never complained about postage being too dear. But in 1882, when there was a million and a half of surplus to the credit of the postoffice department, the thought struck congress that it would be a wise policy to reduce the postal rate. This was the second time in the history of the postoffice department that the department and become self-supporting. There was a surplus on hand in every department of the government. The treasury was too full for the needs of the government, and it was finally decided that no reform could be inaugurated that would serve the people more practically, than that of a reduction of letter postage.

All over the world there has been important reductions made in the postage rate during the past few years. England, whose postal service is a model of perfection, led in the movement to give the people cheap postage, and other countries soon followed, the United States being the last to adopt the policy of the old countries. Of course, the immediate effect of this reduction will be a deficit in the revenue of the postoffice department, but this will be temporary only, and those who have given the subject considerable study, predict that within three years the receipts will balance the expenditures.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company has made its annual report to the Hon. N. P. Haugen, railway commissioner of the state. A synopsis of the report shows that the total income of the line in Wisconsin during the past year was \$2,253,342.23, and of the whole line, \$22,473,244.93; that the operating expenses of the line in Wisconsin, excepting taxes, were \$4,234,979.77, and of the whole line, \$12,713,385.79; that the excess of income over operating expenses was in Wisconsin, \$4,011,362.51, and of the whole line, \$9,700,909.14; that the taxes in Wisconsin were \$306,229.60, and of the whole line, \$611,549.04. The total earnings of the passenger department were in Wisconsin, \$2,330,909.01, and of the whole line, \$6,584,703.84, while the total earnings of the freight department were, in Wisconsin, \$5,585,690.97, and of the whole line, \$15,151,342.30, making the total transportation earnings, in Wisconsin, \$7,916,599.98, and of the whole line \$21,736,000.14.

To show how profitable the line in this state is compared with the line in other states and in Dakota, it is only necessary to say that the earnings per mile of road operated were, in Wisconsin, \$6,925.78, and of the whole line, \$4,902.12. The average number of miles operated was, in Wisconsin, 1,143, and of the whole line, 4,434. The number of train miles run by all trains earning revenue was, in Wisconsin,

The total miles of track owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company is as follows: In Wisconsin 1,412.97; in Illinois 414.06; in Iowa 1,477.75; in Minnesota 1,153.33; in Dakota 682.04, making a grand total of 5,130.35. The length of the entire line, not including second tracks and sidings, is 4,514.23 miles.

During the year the company built and purchased roads as follows: In Wisconsin 52.37 miles; in Illinois 2.07 miles; in Iowa 32.90 miles; in Minnesota 33.74 miles; in Dakota 41.20 miles, making a total of 192.83 miles. The casualties of the company have not been very numerous during the past year. In this state, nine passengers were injured, but none were killed, while twelve employees were killed and sixteen injured. Seventeen other persons were killed and one was injured. Of beasts, 182 cattle, thirty-two horses, eighty-three sheep and forty-three hogs were killed, for which \$7,860.40 damages were paid.

THE KING AT HOME.

Alfonso Royally Received on His Arrival at the Capital of His Dominion.

Madrid Illuminated and Decorated—A Popular Reception at the Palace.

Dissension and Humiliation in Paris—A Cabinet Rupture Apparently Inevitable.

Fresh Tidings from America's Arctic Colony—Lieutenant Greeley Said to Have Been Murdered.

Other News.

SPAIN'S SOVEREIGN.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Alfonso arrived yesterday afternoon. An enormous crowd completely blocked the streets between the railway station and the royal palace. Flags were displayed in every part of the city, and many shops were closed. The Queen went to the Escurial to meet the King, whom the cabinet ministers, civil and military officers and many deputies and senators welcomed at the station. On the arrival of the train loud cheers were raised, lasting several minutes. Their Majesties proceeded to the Palace in a carriage, unescorted. They were surrounded and followed by a great mass of people. The plaudits continued along the whole route, ladies in carriages and on balconies waving their handkerchiefs. The enthusiasm was greatest in the square before the palace, where thousands had assembled, almost stopping the progress of the royal carriage. The excitement among France increases. Democratic and Republican journals unite in advising moderation on the part of the people. At the frontier Alfonso must not be allowed to enter the country, and the national army for some French troops forming the portion of the play being performed. The popularity of the royal family has vastly increased since the Paris proceedings.

DISSENSION IN PARIS.

It is believed that Prince Minister Ferry told President Grevy that Wilson must not be allowed to take advantage of his position as President Grevy's son-in-law to undermine the Ministry. It is reported that several of the Ministers intend to tender their resignations. Valdeck Bessan, Minister of the Interior, has ordered that an inquiry be instituted as to what measures were taken to secure order on the occasion of King Alfonso's arrival in Paris Saturday.

No member of the Cabinet has actually resigned. The crisis is latent, but the differences existing between General Ribaudin and his colleagues are notorious, and his resignation may be regarded as certain. Charlemagne-Lacour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and another minister intend to resign on the ground of ill-health. It is believed Prime Minister Ferry has fully explained to President Grevy the position of the ministry.

NO TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Times Paris correspondent, who was on the train with Alfonso, reports, in an interview with the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he was authorized to deny the reports that a treaty had been entered into by Spain with Germany.

PRESIDENT GREVY.

A dispatch from Paris says: "President Grevy is much affected by the treatment received by King Alfonso in Paris, and it is said he even intended at one time that he intended to resign the Presidency. It is stated that the violent feud which existed between Wilson, son-in-law of Grevy, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Prince Minister Ferry has caused dissension between the President and Ferry in relation to King Alfonso's visit."

LIEUTENANT GREELY REPORTED KILLED. LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Times gives a report from Uppervavik, sent by a correspondent of a Copenhagen journal, that Lieutenant Greely, of the American Arctic expedition, was murdered by a murderous crew. The report comes from Hans Hendrik, an Esquimaux, with Dr. Nathorst. Hendrik states that he got his news from an Esquimaux at Cape York. The Times considers the report improbable, as Dr. Nathorst has never mentioned it.

WHO DR. NATHORST IS.

Dr. Nathorst was the geologist of the Nordenskiöld expedition. Prof. Nordenskiöld telegraphed to the Associated Press from Stockholm, under date of September 23, that an Esquimaux named Hans Christa, who was the interpreter with Dr. Nathorst, reported having met a party of Esquimaux at Godhavn, who had come from Walstenholm. This party said that they had been informed by other natives that the Commander of the American Expedition and another member of the party were dead. The story was printed in the Times, and possibly this one emanated from the same source.

SIX MINERS KILLED.

LEIGH, England, Oct. 3.—As the cage was being hoisted in the Nelson coal-pit, the rope broke, precipitating the cage to the bottom of the shaft, killing six miners.

JUST A CHANCE FOR THEM.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 3.—The ship St. Mark, Nichols, Captain, bound from Liverpool for New York, loaded with coal, has put into this port with a number of her crew lost. A man had fallen overboard and a boat manned by six hands was lowered to rescue him, but neither the boat nor the men were seen afterward, it being in the night time and very dark.

STANDARD TIME.

Probability that the Coming Time-Table Convention in Chicago Will Adopt the New Method of Computing Time.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The General Time Convention of the Railway Managers will be held in this city, commencing Thursday, October 11. The Chairman, Mr. P. P. Wright, in his call for the convention says it is expected that final action will be taken on the question of the adoption of the system of uniform standard time as recommended at the last meeting of the Southern Railway Time Convention in April last. The managers of about sixty thousand miles of road have already voted in the affirmative on the question.

The proposition is to divide the whole country into five divisions—the intercontinental, 60 degrees west from Greenwich; the Eastern, 75 degrees west from Greenwich; the Central, 90 degrees west from Greenwich; the Mountain, 105 degrees west from Greenwich; and the Pacific, 120 degrees west from Greenwich. Each division, it will be observed, is fifteen degrees apart, which makes just one hour in time. At present there are fifty different standards of time in use on the various roads in this country, which causes much annoyance and trouble. By the new arrangement there will be but five standards, each one hour apart, which will greatly simplify matters if adopted.

The proposition to divide the clock dial in twenty-four hours instead of twelve hours a.m. and twelve hours p.m. as at present, will also be discussed. By this arrangement one o'clock p.m. would be thirteen o'clock and twelve o'clock p.m. twenty-four o'clock. It is argued in support of this proposition that the present arrangement of designating the first twelve hours of the day as a.m. and the last twelve hours as p.m. leads to much confusion, and under the new system no mistakes can be made between a.m. and p.m. It is hardly probable, however, that this last named proposition will go through.

A VICTORY FOR WESTERN UNION.

Abstract of the Decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the Hatch-Williams Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—In the case of Messrs. Hatch and Williams against the Western Union Telegraph Company the Court of Appeals gave a decision favorable to the defendants. The attorneys for the plaintiffs say that the decision will be accepted as final. The opinion is quite lengthy, and enters into the full merits of the case. After detailing the process of the purchase of the rights, franchises and property of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the American Union Telegraph Company, and the provisions made for the payment of the same; and reciting the provision adopted by the company, that the Western Union should take such proceedings as it might be advised to cause its capital stock to be increased by an addition to its present stock of \$100,000,000, the court decided that the Western Union should issue the same to the Union Trust Company for distribution as follows: \$15,000,000 to those then holding its shares, the same being intended to represent its investment of earnings in the purchase, construction and distribution of national lines, wires and the general plant since the 1st day of July, 1866, and the remaining sum, \$85,000,000 for the acquisition of the property, privileges and franchises of the other companies.

It is the legality of the issue of the shares representing the \$15,000,000 above mentioned which is questioned, and which the court decided in favor of the Western Union Company.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Mother Cuts Her Demented Daughter's Throat, and Then Slays Herself.

MOONSHUTE, Ill., Oct. 3.—A lady named Mrs. Bailey and her daughter were found dead in a cornfield adjoining this city, with their throats cut from ear to ear. The daughter was aged about sixteen years and the mother about forty-five years. They were last seen alive in the vicinity of the cornfield Monday about eleven o'clock. The daughter has been demented since her birth, and the mother has of late given up to melancholy in brooding over her daughter's condition. The bodies were found side by side, and the theory is that the girl's hands were tied and she was blindfolded prior to the commission of the deed by the mother. It is supposed that the mother cut the girl's head nearly from her body, and then cut her own throat with a razor taken with her for the purpose. In the mother's pocket a note was found, which she had evidently intended leaving at her home, which said in substance that she would sacrifice herself for her child, as she believed they were both better dead than alive. The affair has created great excitement in this community. The husband is a commercial traveler for the Weir Ploer Company of this place.

Abolitionists Celebrating.

New York, Oct. 3.—To celebrate the semi-centennial of the New York Anti-Slavery Society, meetings were held Tuesday afternoon and evening in the Tabernacle Congregational Church, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. There was a large assemblage of those who had been warm advocates of abolition when the slavery question was the one great issue of the day, and of descendants of prominent anti-slavery leaders, and the reminiscences and incidents of the existing times of 1833 and succeeding years were recited with great gusto.

Milwaukee Burglars Arrested.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 3.—Three men who were arrested in Racine, Richard Page, John Henney and Sam Woods, and brought to this city have been fully identified as the parties who committed a half dozen bold burglaries and three highway robberies in this city, during the past three weeks. Much of the stolen plunder has been recovered. The men are believed to have been lately released from Joliet.

Three Men Killed by a Falling Roof.

ROGERS PARK, Ill., Oct. 3.—Henry McNichols and four men were working on the roof of a store yesterday morning, when the roof fell. McNichols, Patsey McDonald and another workman, name unknown, were killed.

Christine Nilsson's Arrival.

New York, Oct. 3.—The steamer Gallia, with Christine Nilsson on board, arrived at her pier at nine o'clock Tuesday morning. The celebrated songstress was met by a party of friends, and she expressed herself as being glad to be back in America.

Connecticut Elections.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 3.—Of one hundred and forty-two towns heard from the Republican Party carried 78, the Democrats 42, and 16 are evenly divided politically.

For seven years Allen's Brain Food has stood the strongest tests as to its merits in curing nervousness, nervous debility and restoring lost powers to the

weakened generative system, and, in no instance, has it ever failed: test it \$1; for \$5.—At druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First Ave. New York City.

EDUCATION, LABOR AND TEMPERANCE.

Prominent Female Advocates of the Temperance Cause Before the Blair Committee.

New York, Oct. 3.—Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, President; Mrs. C. B. Duell, of Connecticut; Miss Annie Gordon, of Massachusetts; Miss Mary H. Hunt, of Hyde Park, Mass.; and Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, of this city, appeared as a delegation from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Association before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, and urged that the subject in which they had so deeply interested themselves be laid before Congress.

It was stated that the union had thirty-one auxiliary and territorial unions, and that it was the largest society ever composed exclusively of women and controlled entirely by them. The number of local unions was about 3,000, with a membership of about 50,000, besides a large number of juvenile organizations.

Miss Willard said that experience had suggested the advisability of dividing the work of the society into departments, and in every case where a special department of work has seemed to be called for, some woman has been raised to stand at the head of such a department. First in the order of evolution stands the department of "heredity," which aims to teach women who come together in companies the relation of parental influences and natal inheritance to the drink habit. Besides this department is that of "hygiene," which aims to give better understanding of the methods of daily living, especially regarding food, cleanliness, exercise, ventilation and the whole physical conduct of life. Under the educational division of work, scientific instruction stands first, its subdivisions being Sunday-schools, juvenile unions, temperance literature, influencing the press, conference with ecclesiastical Sunday-schools, educational and medical associations, and relative to statistics. Scientific instruction to the public schools, setting forth the nature and effect of alcohol on the system. Sunday-school work aims to give the "thus sayeth the Lord" regarding the use of intoxicating liquors as beverage. The department of juvenile unions endeavors to teach children by a regular course of study—scientific, critical and governmental. The military feature is introduced for boys, and prizes offered for the best essays. Efforts are made to gain the co-operation of ecclesiastical bodies, and whenever a synod or conference is held some representative of the society is present to represent the cause. The department of relative statistics endeavors to collect the best and latest statistics regarding pauperism and crime, and present the same to the people until such time as the Government shall appoint a committee to take the matter in hand.

Mrs. Duell spoke of the work of the department of "influencing the press," and Mrs. Mary H. Hunt gave an account of the efforts of her department to introduce textbooks into the public schools of the country, giving a short account of legislation in Michigan, Vermont and New Hampshire, which gave to their States a law for compulsory temperance.

Alfred A. Cohen, of San Francisco, gave his views on the labor question, and spoke of the scarcity or absence of laborers since the shutting off of Chinese immigration. He thought the fare from China should be reduced.

The committee adjourned without day. They go hence to New England, but Senator Blair didn't know where they would have a hearing, they might possibly come back to New York for a few days.

The Veiled Prophets Parade in St. Louis. St. Louis, Oct. 3.—The procession of the veiled prophets last night was a gorgeous spectacle, embracing twenty-two large floats, representing fairy land in a series of fanciful and very beautiful pictures. The crowd was the largest ever seen here, the streets along the route of the procession being literally packed with people, while every window, balcony and place where seats could be erected or a person could stand were occupied with delighted and enthusiastic persons. The grand ball in the great hall of the Merchants' Exchange followed the parade and is being attended by a great throng of the best people of the West. The street illumination was also continued and presented a beautiful appearance. A close estimate shows that over 60,000 people were brought to the city by railways and steamboats.

Threw Away His Crutches. "Suffered from rheumatism so badly had to use crutches, but threw them away after applying Thomas' Electric Oil to my limbs. I now feel better than I have for years." F. L. Gibbs, 300 Elk street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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With the charming southerner

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In the title role supported by the eminent comedian

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And an unusually strong dramatic company under the management of

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Incidental to the play will be introduced the famous trained bear, Jumbo and Jolly. The educated donkey Nell, a den of wild Siberian pan-cats, a tiger, Prof. Shellhammer's Silver Corned Band and Prof. Loomer's grand electric light out of the great street parade daily. Popular prices—75c, 50c and 25c. Reserved seats now on sale at Freeman & Brown's drug store.

An Explanation.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having fully determined last spring to make a change in our business, we advertised a closing out sale and the prices at which we sold goods was proof of our sincerity. Certain unexpected occurrences have prevented for the present, the contemplated change, we shall continue our business as before until further notice. Inasmuch as we have always fulfilled our promises and announcements to the public, except in this instance, and we intend always to fulfill them, we make this explanation to assure the people that our notice of a change of business was no threadbare device to draw trade.

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